Salmon Field Office

Bureau of Land Management

2002 Lemhi River Watershed TMDL Implementation Progress Report

Gary Creek August 2002

April 2003

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Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide updated information on the Salmon Field Office's efforts to address water quality concerns identified by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) in the 1999 Lemhi River Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Report. In January 2002, the Salmon Field Office released the 2001 Lemhi River Watershed TMDL Implementation Report and 2002 TMDL Implementation Plan. This document provided a discussion of the TMDL process and findings, described BLM monitoring and implementation efforts for water quality impaired watersheds in 2000 – 2001, and identified the remaining TMDL related workload for 2002. This report summarizes the 2002 TMDL workload accomplishments and lists remaining workload.

Overview

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires that states systematically evaluate water quality and every two years list waters that do not meet water quality goals relating to the support of beneficial uses. More focused water quality evaluations are required for streams that do not support their beneficial uses in order to estimate the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can assimilate without violating water quality standards. This process is referred to as estimating the "total maximum daily load" for a pollutant of a specific water body.

The 1999 Lemhi River Watershed TMDL was developed to address water quality concerns on the Lemhi River and seven tributary streams in the Lemhi subbasin. These surface waters within the subbasin were identified as having a beneficial support status less than Full Support.

1999 TMDL list of water quality impaired stream reaches for the Lemhi River Watershed.

Stream	Listed Reach	Pollutant
Bohannon	BLM/private boundary - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
Eighteenmile	headwaters - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
Geertson	BLM/private boundary - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
Kirtley	North Fork/East Fork confluence - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
McDevitt	BLM/private boundary - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
Sandy	BLM/private boundary - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
Wimpey	BLM/private boundary - Lemhi River confluence	sediment
Lemhi River	headwaters to confluence with the Salmon River	fecal coliform bacteria

Of the seven tributaries identified as having a beneficial support status of less than Full Support, water quality concerns on six of the streams require the attention of BLM management. Of these, Eighteenmile Creek is the only stream with major portions of BLM land in the listed reach. Listed reaches of Bohannon and Wimpey Creeks include corners of BLM land. McDevitt, Kirtley, and Geertson Creeks were determined to fully support beneficial uses from the headwaters to the BLM/private boundary, but several factors on public land were identified as impacting the lower reaches. The TMDL identified no factors affecting water quality on Sandy Creek from BLM managed lands.

In 1998, IDEQ published a new 303(d) list for water quality impaired streams in the Lemhi subbasin. This list identified temperature as a pollutant in eight tributaries and sediment as a pollutant in two additional tributaries. None of these water quality concerns were addressed in the 1999 TMDL; however, the BLM is taking action to monitor temperature and collect data on these streams

1998 303(d) list for the Lemhi River Watershed, additional reaches and pollutants.

Stream	Listed Reach	Pollutant
Bohannon	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Eighteenmile	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Kenney	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Little Eightmile	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Kirtley	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Sandy	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Wimpey	headwaters - Lemhi	temperature
Short (Hayden trib)	headwaters - Bear Valley Cr	sediment
Cruikshank	headwaters - Canyon Cr	sediment

The Salmon Field Office, BLM is responsible for the administration, management, and protection of nearly one-half million acres of public land. The agency has authority to regulate, license, and enforce land use activities that affect non-point source pollution control from the Taylor Grazing Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Emergency Wetlands Resource Act, the Agricultural Credit Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and the Executive Orders for Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands. As a Designated Management Agency, it is the BLM's responsibility to design activities and implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) to ensure that State water quality standards are met.

Points of Contact

Any of the following individuals may be contacted regarding the contents and implementation of this document.

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Monitoring and Project Implementation Summary 2000 – 2002

The BLM participates in a number of different monitoring efforts each year throughout the Lemhi Subbasin in order to evaluate the effectiveness of management decisions, gain a better understanding of resource conditions, and comply with legal obligations. From 2000 – 2002 the BLM has conducted the following types of monitoring in TMDL drainages.

- Fish surveys in coordination with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to estimate fish populations and establish the presence or absence of certain fish species.
- Bank stability studies conducted on 303(d) sediment listed streams in order to evaluate current conditions and identify potential sources of sediment.
- McNeal core samples taken according to Salmon-Challis National Forest protocols at Beneficial Uses Reconnaissance Protocol (BURP) sites located on the BLM portion of reaches listed in the TMDL.
- Road inventory of select watersheds in the subbasin to collect geospatial information on roads and to identify existing or potential sediment sources affecting water quality.
- Water temperature monitoring on select streams including all on the 303(d) list for temperature.
- Noxious weed inventory for spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, and new invaders like rush skeleton weed.

The BLM also has on-going efforts throughout the subbasin to implement projects that improve water quality and other resource conditions. From 2000 – 2002 the following types of project implementation has occurred in TMDL drainages.

- Road maintenance and improvements including surfacing, drainage improvements, and cattle guard installations and maintenance.
- Livestock management projects including fence building and repair and maintenance of water developments.
- Noxious weed treatment with chemical, mechanical, and biological controls.

2002 TMDL Implementation Update

Bohannon Creek

Water Quality Concerns

IDEQ data shows subsurface fine sediments <1/4" at 37% (excluding substrate > 2.5") on Bohannon Creek, compared to target levels of <28%. BLM lands cross two reaches identified as having water quality problems. Three roads on BLM have been identified as sources of sediment: the West Fork Wimpey Creek Road and the four-wheel drive trails up the East Fork and main Bohannon Creeks. Bohannon Creek is on the 1998 303(d) list for temperature from the headwaters to the Lemhi River.

2002 Workload Update

Consider modeling sediment production potential from roads.

No modeling has been completed at this time. BLM determined modeling is not a priority workload after discussion with USFS research employees indicated that limited information would be attained through modeling due to soil type and road surface.

Evaluate ways to improve bank stability on the TMDL Lower Reach.

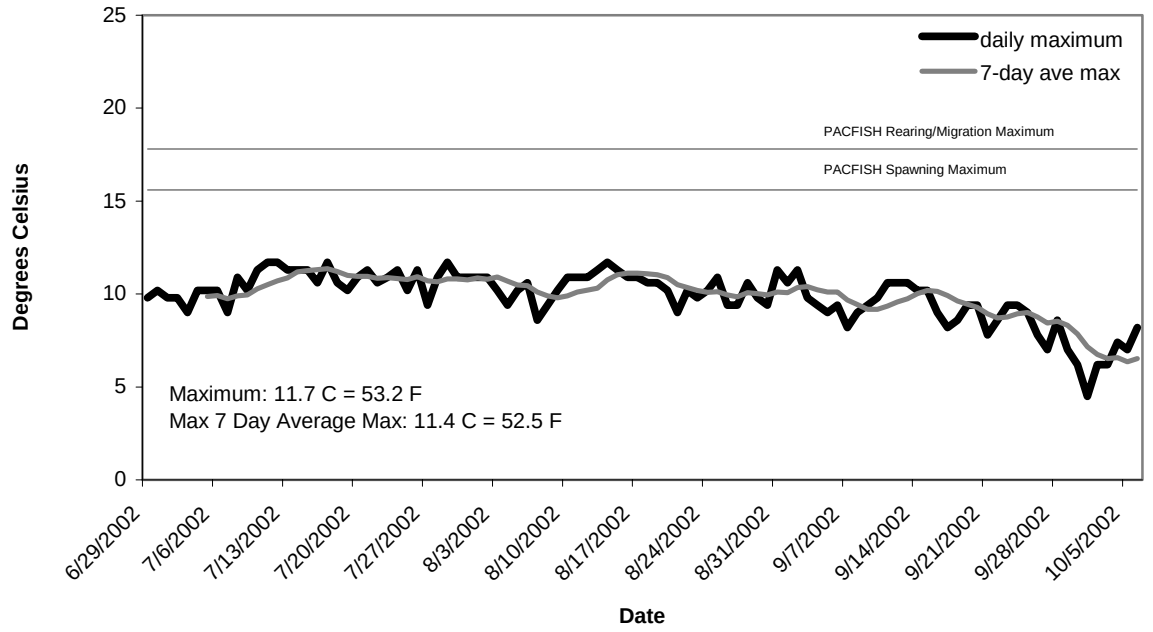
An interdisciplinary team is needed to evaluate options for improving bank stability along this reach. No projects are currently planned for this area.

Continue water temperature monitoring.

In 2002, the BLM collected water temperature data on mainstem Bohannon Creek at the BLM/private boundary and on the East Fork of Bohannon Creek just above its confluence with the mainstem. At both monitoring sites, water temperatures remained below PACFISH standards of 17.8° C (64.0° F) for rearing/migration and 15.6° C (60.1° F) for spawning. The mainstem site had a maximum 7-day average maximum of 11.7° C (53.2° F). The East Fork site had a maximum 7-day average maximum of 12.5° C (54.6° F). The BLM will continue water temperature monitoring on Bohannon Creek.

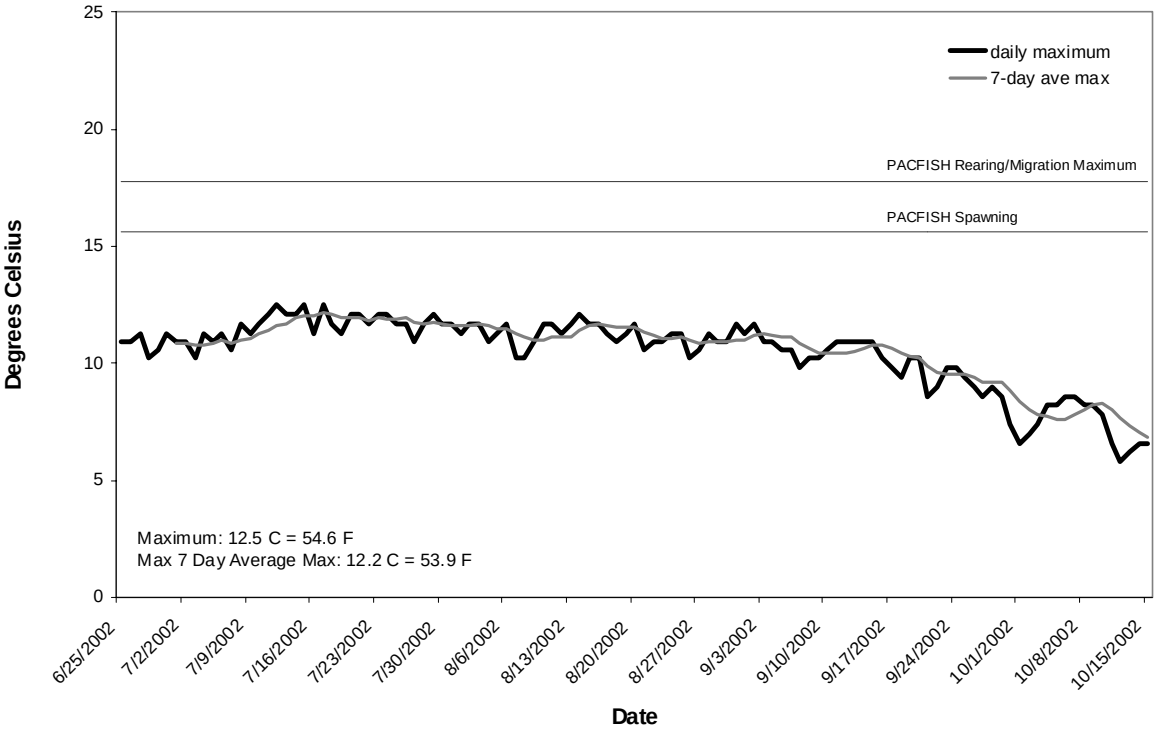
Bohannon Creek at BLM/Private

Summer 2002 Water Temperature Profile



East Fork Bohannon Creek at BLM/Private

Summer 2002 Water Temperature Profile



2002 Workload Update Continued

Take McNeal core sample at BURP site.

In August 2002, the BLM took a core sample at IDEQ's BURP site in the McMurdie Pasture, Wimpey Coal Mine Allotment just below the West Fork Wimpey Road. Results showed subsurface fine sediments <1/4" at 58% (excluding substrate >2.5"), which is well above the desired levels of <28%. Factors contributing to the high percentage of fine sediment include the soil type (volcanic parent material and clay soils), channel downcutting resulting from past mining activities, and private irrigation practices in the watershed. Due to these factors, the BLM will reevaluate the validity of this site for future sampling.

Taking a core sample at IDEQ's BURP site on Bohannon Creek August 29, 2002.

Build an exclosure fence on mainstem Bohannon Creek at the BLM/private boundary.

This project was originally scoped as a short exclosure fence on the BLM/private boundary to keep cattle off of an impacted section of stream and allow for improved bank stability. It has been modified to include an off-stream water source for livestock. Additional scoping and the Environmental Assessment are currently in processes. A cadastral survey to accurately determine the location of the BLM/private boundary line is needed before implementation can be completed. The survey and a temporary electric fence with a water gap are planed for 2003 with final project construction and completion in 2004.

Continue road maintenance.

No road maintenance was completed in the Bohannon Creek drainage in 2002. The BLM will blade the surface and improve drainage to the West Fork of Wimpey Creek Road in 2003. This is the only BLM maintained road in the drainage, and impacts to water quality from road runoff are minimal due to the road's distance away from the stream channel. The BLM will continue to maintain this road on a three-year rotation schedule or as needed.

Additional workload accomplishments

The BLM is currently monitoring the Wimpey Creek diversion into East Fork Bohannon Creek for the potential erosion it may cause. This monitoring will continue.

Eighteenmile Creek

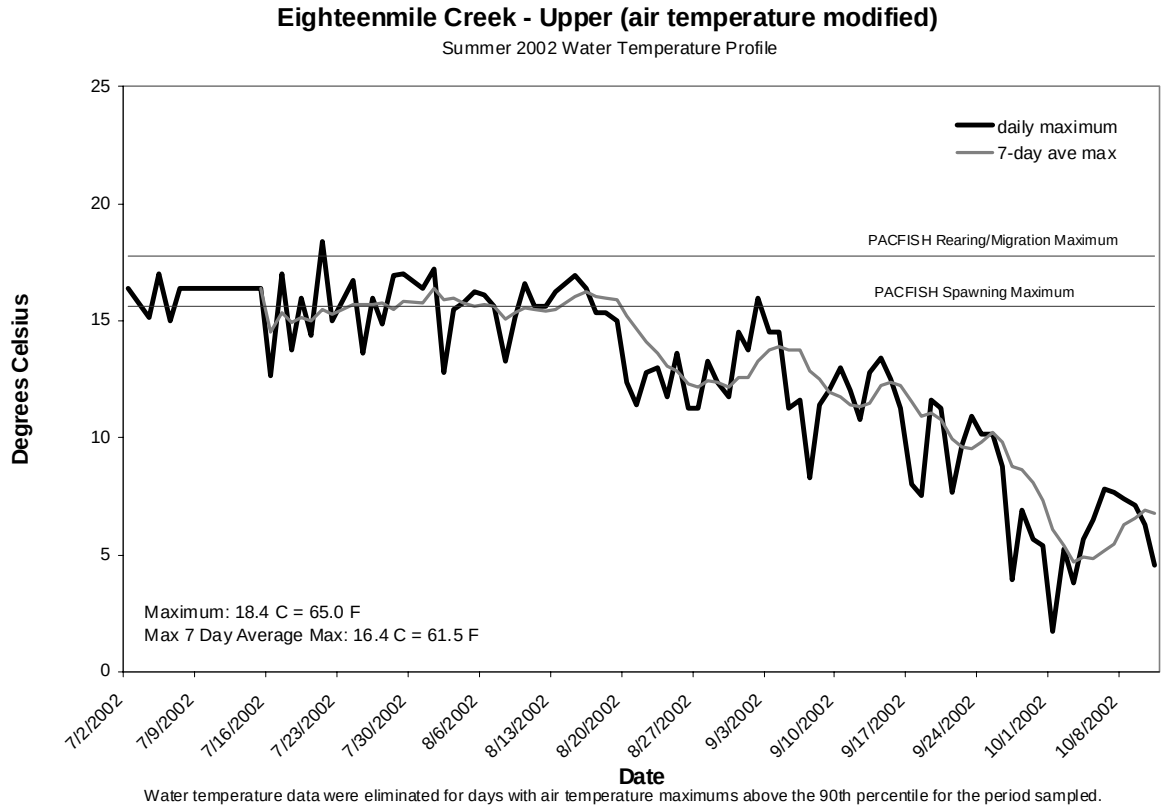
Water Quality Concerns

IDEQ data shows subsurface fine sediments <1/4" at 38% (excluding substrate >2.5") on Eighteenmile Creek, compared to target levels of <28%. BLM lands cross one of two reaches identified in the erosion inventory as producing excess amounts of sediment. Eighteenmile Creek is on the 1998 303(d) list for temperature from the headwaters to the Lemhi River.

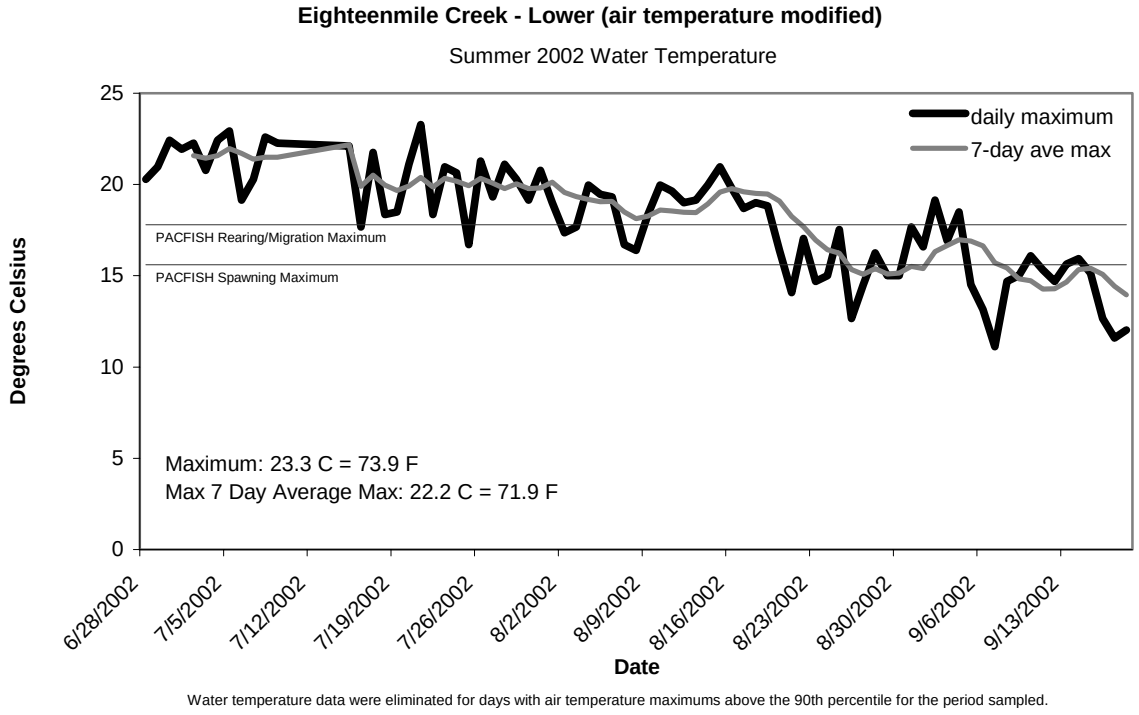
2002 Workload Update

Continue water temperature monitoring.

The BLM continued to collect water temperature data on Eighteenmile Creek in 2002. At the upper monitoring site just below the Wilderness Study Area, the maximum 7-day average maximum temperature was 18.4° C (65.1° F). At the lower monitoring site, the maximum 7-day average maximum temperature was 22.2° C (73.9° F). These values are above PACFISH standards. High temperatures in 2002 were influenced heavily by continued drought conditions and surface water base flows well below average. In addition, high water temperatures at the lower monitoring site are exacerbated by a lack of riparian vegetation upstream on State and private lands and the influence of extensive beaver complexes. The BLM will continue to monitor water temperature on Eighteenmile Creek and implement Best Management Practices to protect riparian resources.



Water temperature data were eliminated for days with air temperature maximums above the 90th percentile for the period sampled.



Water temperature data were eliminated for days with air temperature maximums above the 90th percentile for the period sampled.

Take McNeal core sample at BURP site.

No core samples were taken for Eighteenmile Creek in 2002. The BLM plans to take a core sample at the BURP site in 2003.

Continue road maintenance.

Significant road maintenance was conducted in the Eighteenmile watershed in 2002 to continue to bring main routes up to Best Management Practices, reduce sediment production, and discourage use of pioneered two-tracks. Maintenance work was completed on McFarland Boulevard, Divide Creek Road, Clear Creek Road, Chamberlain Creek Road, and Eighteenmile Creek Road. Work on McFarland Boulevard included surfacing over areas of sandy soils that commonly wash out. Continued road maintenance is planned for Divide Creek Road, McFarland Boulevard, Tenmile Road, Chamberlain Creek Road, and surfacing sections of Eighteenmile Creek Road in 2003.

Implement RMP amendment in the Wilderness Study Area (WSA).

The BLM started implementation of new off highway vehicle designations in the Eighteenmile WSA in 2002. Work done included installing gates, barriers, and signs along the WSA boundary at 12 locations (Powderhorn, Shears, Clear, Pass, Middle, Jump, Tenmile, Divide, Eighteenmile, Carlin, Cottonwood, Willow). In addition, signs explaining new travel restrictions in the WSA were installed at key access points along Highway 28.

Geertson Creek

Water Quality Concerns

IDEQ data shows subsurface fine sediments at 32% (excluding substrate >2.5") on Geertson Creek, compared to target levels of <28%. An assumption was made that conditions on Gary Creek were the same as the Upper (private) Reach on Geertson Creek since they were both listed as Functional-At-Risk. Therefore, Gary Creek was identified as requiring the same reduction in erosion (95%). No data was gathered by IDEQ to support this assumption.

2002 Workload Update

Determine if fish spawn near the lake outlet.

This work was not completed in 2002 and will be rescheduled for 2003.

Conduct a PFC on Gary Creek.

A Proper Functioning Condition assessment for the lower 0.6 miles of Gary Creek on BLM was completed in August 2002. The lower 0.3 miles evaluated (in the Geertson Creek Allotment) are at a high level of Proper Functioning Condition with nearly continuous thick riparian woody vegetation along both banks and natural Rosgen A channel conditions. The upper 0.3 miles evaluated (in the Bohannon Creek Allotment) is Functional-At-Risk. This reach, also an A channel type, is a primary water source for livestock with impacts to bank stability, width/depth ratio, and riparian vegetation. The assessment ended where surface water emerges from a thickly vegetated draw and livestock access to the stream channel is no longer possible.

Evaluate bank stability on Gary Creek.

Bank stability was also evaluated on the lower 0.6 miles of Gary Creek on BLM. BLM's survey found 85% stable banks for the entire reach, which is more than the estimated 80% stability found in natural conditions. Gary Creek in the Geertson Creek Allotment is in excellent ecological condition with lots of large woody debris, woody riparian species protecting stream banks, and areas of aspen regeneration. Most unstable bank locations are in the Bohannon Creek Allotment where the channel is under a high fir overstory. As stated above, this section of Gary Creek is a primary water source for livestock and therefore sees concentrated use and compromised bank stability.

Consider modeling sediment production potential from roads.

No modeling has been completed at this time. Current observations and professional judgment indicate that limited erosion occurs, and therefore this is not a priority workload.

Build exclosure fence at the mouth of the Geertson Creek canyon and extend the Gary Creek pipeline.

This project has been scoped and the Environmental Analysis is complete. Construction of both the fence and the pipeline extension is planned for 2003.

Continue road maintenance.

No road maintenance was completed in the Geertson Creek drainage in 2002. The Geertson Creek Road, the access road to historical mines near the headwaters of Geertson Creek, is not an official travel route. However, the BLM will continue to monitor and address sediment production from the Geertson Creek Road in order to protect water quality.

Gary Creek, Geertson Creek Allotment August 21, 2002.

Gary Creek, Bohannon Creek Allotment August 21, 2002.

Gary Creek, Geertson Creek Allotment August 21, 2002.

Gary Creek, Bohannon Creek Allotment where surface water emerges August 21, 2002.

Kirtley Creek

Water Quality Concerns

IDEQ data shows subsurface fine sediments at 33% on Kirtley Creek, compared to target levels of <28%. The TMDL identified placer mining in the lower valley bottom on private land as constraining the stream channel and affecting stream bank stability downstream. The main Kirtley Creek Road and four-wheel drive trails in the North and East Fork drainages were identified as sediment sources based on erosive soil types and their proximity to the stream channel. Kirtley Creek is on the 1998 303(d) list for temperature from the headwaters to the Lemhi.

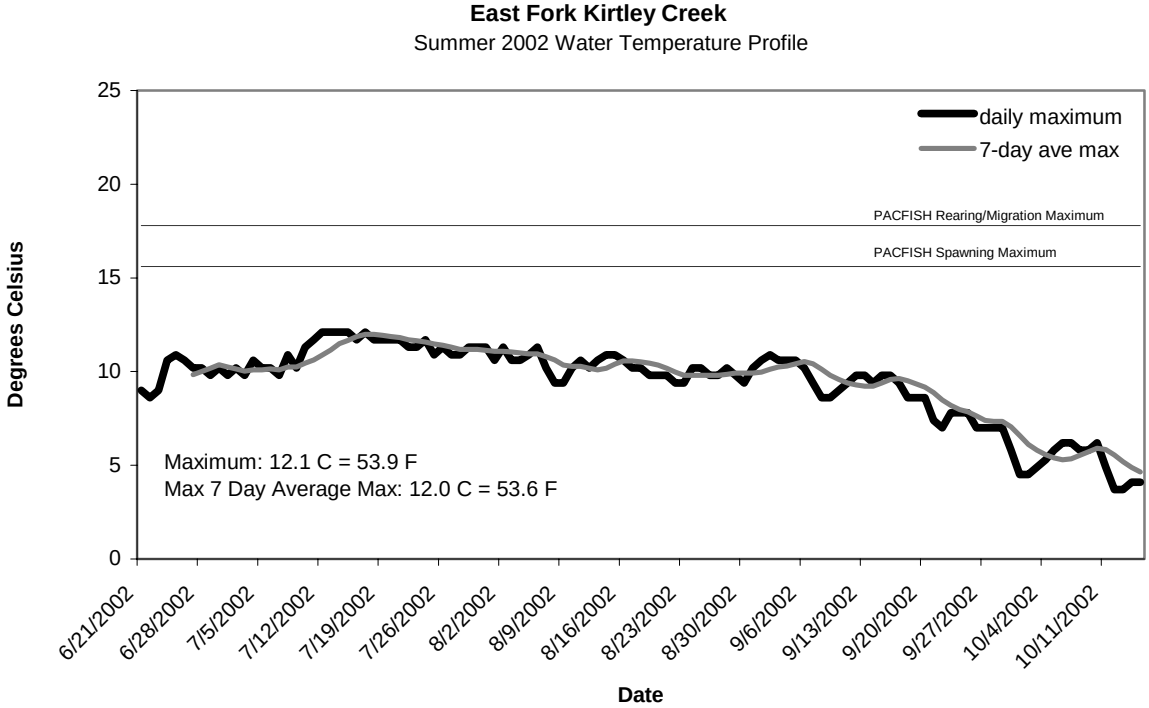
2002 Workload Update

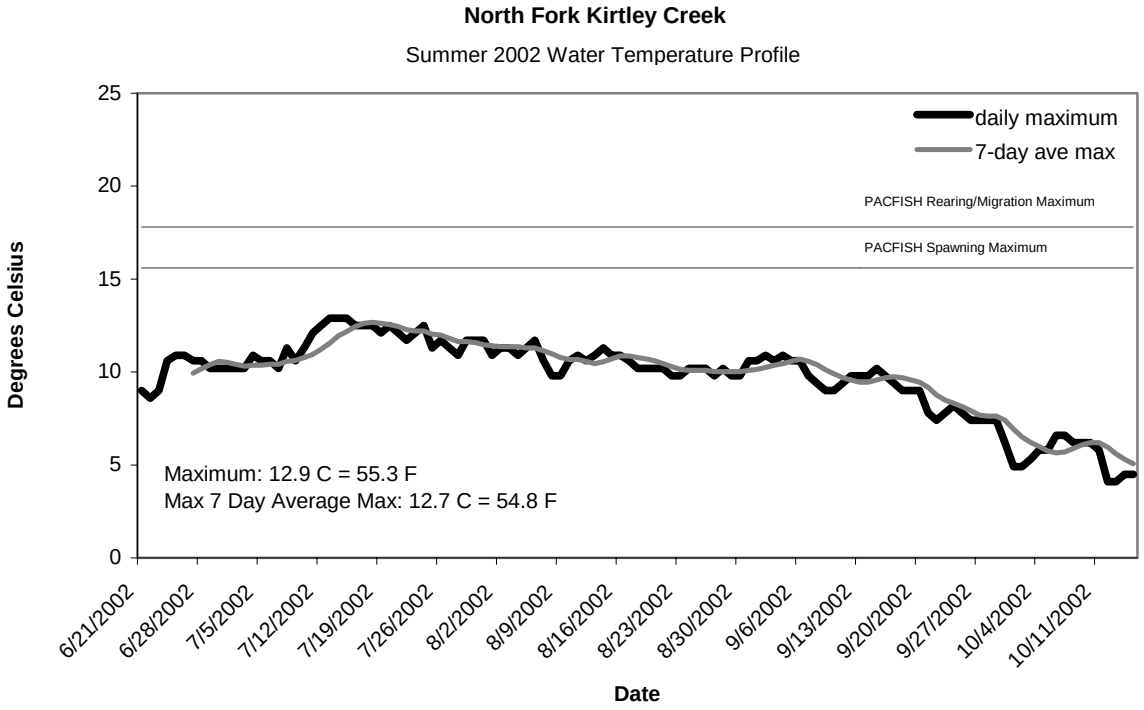
Consider modeling sediment production potential from roads.

No modeling has been completed at this time. Current observations and professional judgment indicate that limited erosion occurs, and therefore this is not a priority workload.

Continue water temperature monitoring.

The BLM continued monitoring water temperature on the East and North Forks of Kirtley Creek in 2002. Monitoring sites on each fork are just above their confluence. The maximum 7-day average maximum on the East Fork was 12.1° C (53.9° F) and the maximum 7-day average maximum on the North Fork was 12.9° C (55.3° F). These temperatures are below PACFISH standards.





Extend drift fence to allow better livestock management in the headwaters of the East Fork.

This project has been changed from an extension of the existing drift fence to a relocation of the fence upstream to the BLM/state boundary where there is a natural canyon to tie into. This project is currently in the scoping and planning process with implementation planned for 2004.

Extend the electric fence across Boomer Canyon.

The electric fence across Boomer Canyon is in place seasonally.

Continue road maintenance.

The Freeman-Kirtley Creek road was bladed and maintained in 2002. BLM has begun scoping major improvements on this road to be implemented in 2004. This road will be bladed again in 2003. The BLM will continue to maintain roads in this drainage on a three year rotation or as needed.

Additional workload accomplishments

Improvements were made to the Shearning Pen and Cottonwood pipelines in the Kirtley Creek drainage in 2002.

Little Eightmile Creek

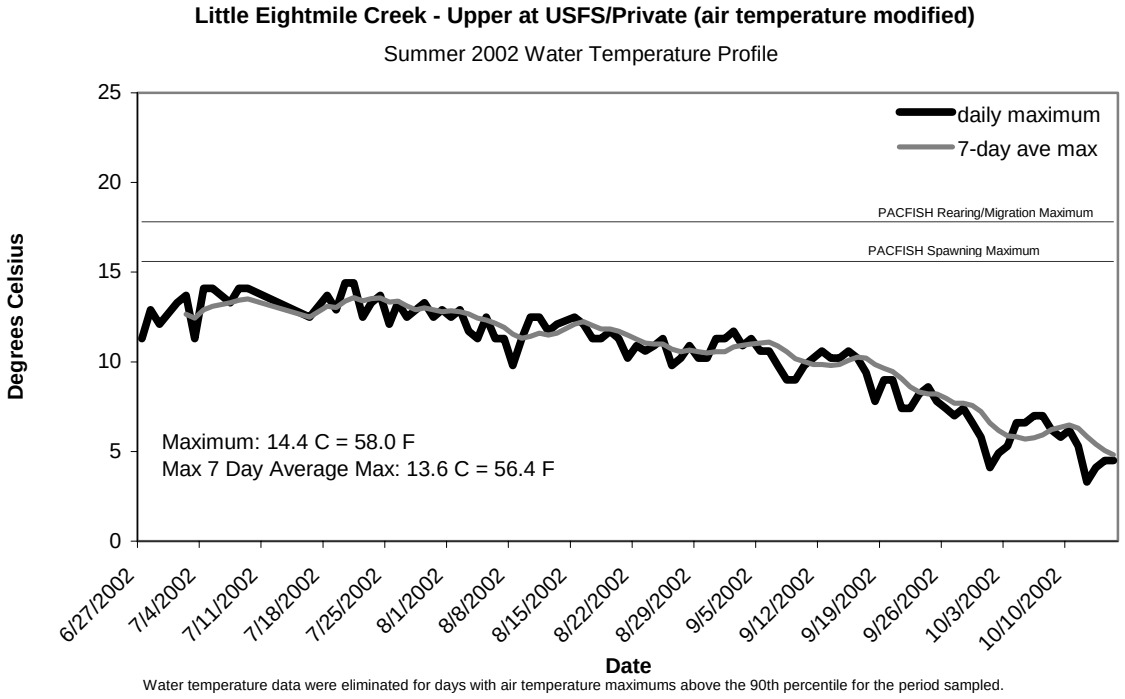
Water Quality Concerns

Little Eightmile Creek is on the 1998 303(d) list for temperature from the headwaters to the Lemhi River.

2002 Workload Update

Continue water temperature monitoring on USFS.

The BLM continued water temperature monitoring on Little Eightmile in 2002. The monitoring site was moved upstream in 2002 to the USFS/private boundary just above the upper diversion. The maximum 7-day average maximum was 13.6° F (56.4° F), which is below PACFISH standards. Water temperature monitoring will continue on Little Eightmile Creek.



Water temperature data were eliminated for days with air temperature maximums above the 90th percentile for the period sampled.

McDevitt Creek

Water Quality Concerns

IDEQ data shows subsurface fine sediments at 45% (including substrate >2.5"; data excluding substrate >2.5" is not listed) on McDevitt Creek, compared to target levels of <28%. Multiple age classes of fish were not documented by IDEQ. This stream has the most lineal distance on BLM identified as requiring improvement, approximately 6.5 miles.

2002 Workload Update

Perform presence/absence study for multiple age classes of fish.

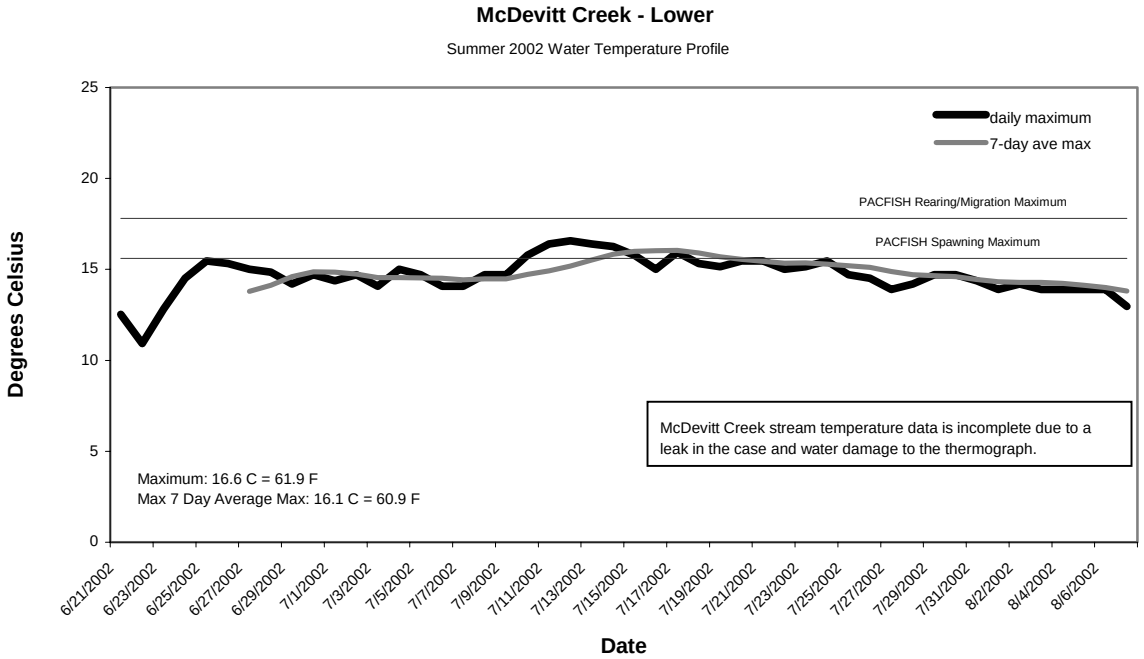
BLM performed a presence/absence study on McDevitt Creek near the mouth of Dipping Vat Gully in July 2002 and found rainbow trout of multiple age classes. Cutthroat trout have also been observed higher in the watershed in the Baldy Basin Allotment.

Take McNeal core sample at BURP site.

No core samples were taken in McDevitt Creek in 2002. The BLM plans to take a core sample at the BURP site in 2003.

Continue water temperature monitoring.

BLM continued water temperature monitoring in McDevitt Creek in 2002 at the lower monitoring site near the BLM/State boundary. Some of the data were lost due to a leak in the thermograph case; however, data are complete for the period with the highest air temperatures. The maximum 7-day average maximum temperature at this site was 16.6° C (61.9° F), which is below PACFISH standards.



Place barriers along sections of road in the TMDL Lower Reach (T19N R23E Sec35; T18N R23E Sec2 to keep sidecast sediment out of the stream.

These barriers were not placed in 2002. Placement has been rescheduled for 2003.

Improve drainage off road through Upper Reach, pull earthen berm back.

This was not completed in 2002. The BLM is currently in the process of coordinating with the Forest Service, who is responsible for the maintenance of this road, in order to ensure improved drainage off this section of road and the removal of the earthen berm. Road improvements in 2003 will also be coordinated with a planned timber sale in the headwaters of McDevitt and Grouse Creeks.

Scope grazing alternatives around Dipping Vat Gully.

An interdisciplinary team will be created in 2003 for scoping proposed range projects and grazing management alternatives in the McDevitt Creek Allotment. This will include scoping ways to improve management around Dipping Vat Gully in order to project the riparian area and reduce sediment production potential. After the team develops grazing alternatives, management changes and projects will be implemented starting in 2004 and continuing into the future as needed.

Continue road maintenance.

No road maintenance was completed in the McDevitt Creek drainage in 2002. As stated above, the BLM is currently in the process of coordinating with the Forest Service on maintenance responsibilities for the McDevitt Creek Road. Other roads in this drainage on BLM land will continue to be maintained on a three year rotation or as needed to ensure proper drainage and sediment potential reduction.

Finish the exclosure fence on McDevitt Creek in the Baldy Basin Allotment.

In 2001, the BLM started construction on a permanent fence excluding McDevitt Creek in the Baldy Basin Allotment from grazing on BLM land between the two private parcels on the upper reach. This reach had the lowest bank stability rating on McDevitt Creek. Work continued on this fence in 2002, bringing the project near completion.

Additional workload accomplishments

Improvements were made to the Bull Summit pipeline in the McDevitt Creek drainage in 2002 to allow better cattle distribution and improve range and watershed conditions.

Sandy Creek

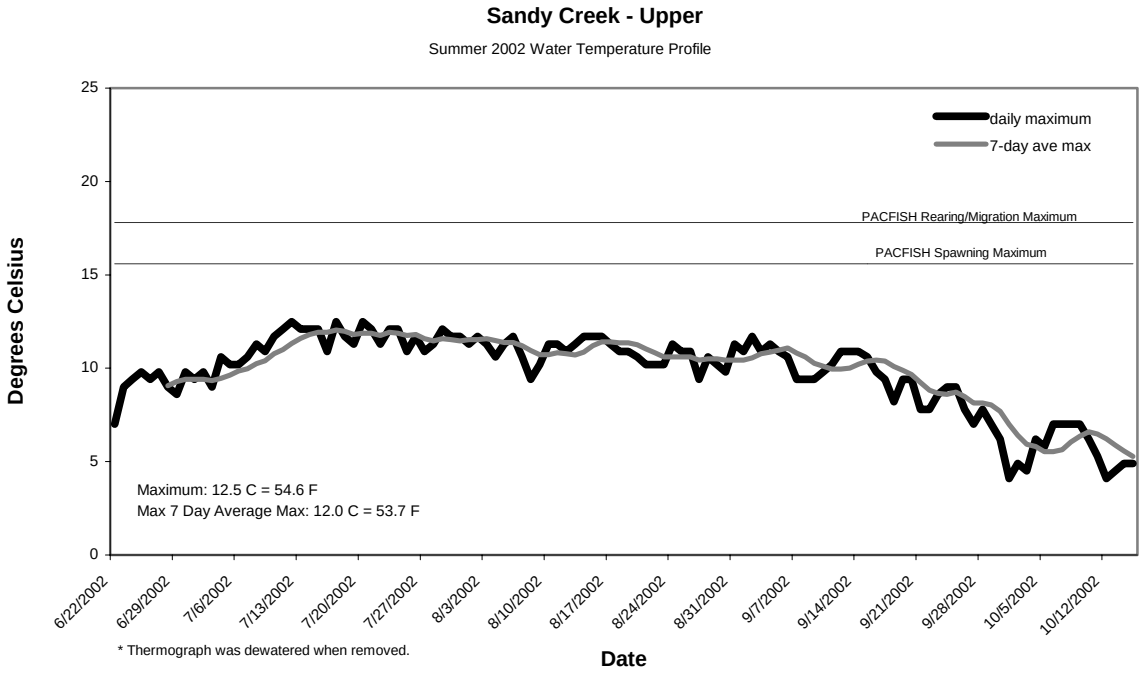
Water Quality Concerns

Sandy Creek is on the 1998 303(d) list for temperature from the headwaters to the Lemhi River.

2002 Workload Update

Begin water temperature monitoring.

The BLM collected water temperature on Sandy Creek in 2002 above the BLM/private boundary. The maximum 7-day average maximum temperature was 12.5° C (54.6° F), which is below PACFISH standards and in keeping with cold water temperatures typical to watersheds in this area. BLM will continue monitoring water temperature on Sandy Creek.



Short Creek

Water Quality Concerns

Short Creek, a tributary to Bear Valley Creek in the Hayden Creek watershed, is listed on the 1998 303(d) list for sediment from the headwaters to Bear Valley Creek.

2002 Workload Update

Evaluate bank stability on USFS.

The BLM conducted a bank stability survey on Short Creek in July 2002. Results showed 94% stable banks for the area surveyed, which is more than the 80% stability estimated for natural conditions. Both reaches surveyed above and below the Bear Valley Creek Road show very limited impact from livestock use with large cobble or boulder sized substrate, steep gradients, and natural Rosgen A channel conditions. Above the road, Short Creek braids as it flows down a thickly wooded hillside with continuous riparian vegetation and large woody debris. Below the road, the understory becomes more open with mosses and forbs common along the stream banks.

Short Creek just above the confluence with Bear Valley Creek looking upstream July 10, 2002.

Short Creek at upper end of bank stability survey above Bear Valley Creek Road looking downstream July 10, 2002.

Wimpey Creek

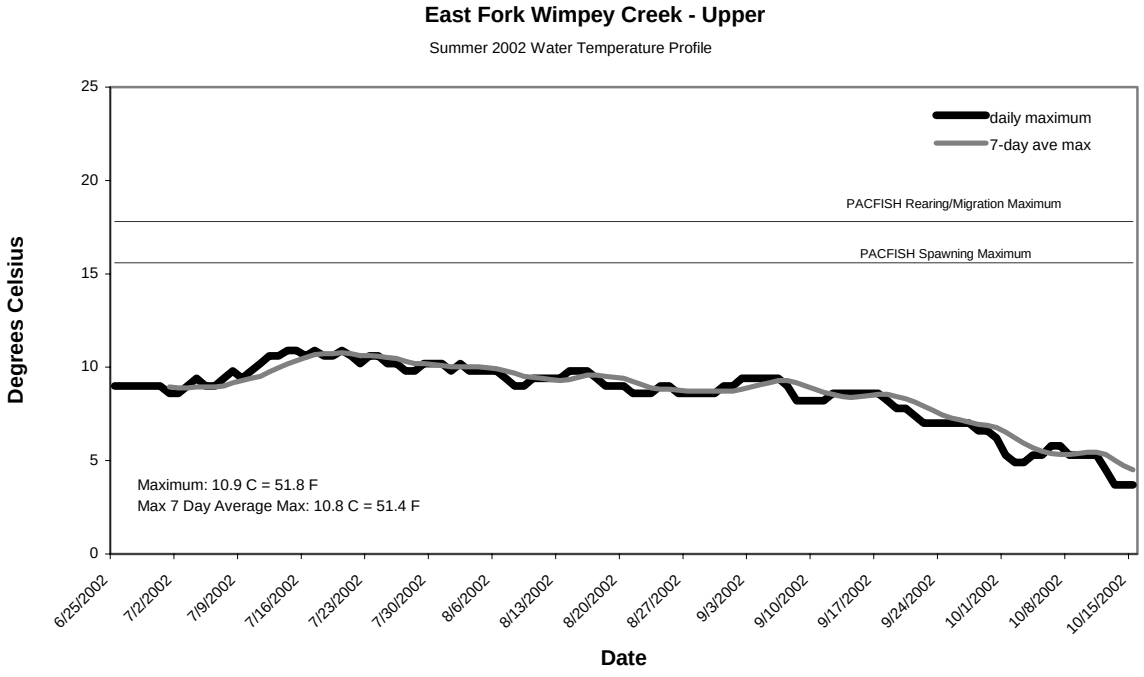
Water Quality Concerns

The primary sediment source in Wimpey Creek has been identified as being on private land; however, a corner of BLM crosses this reach. Multiple age classes of fish were not documented on BLM lands by IDEQ. Wimpey Creek is on the 1998 303(d) list for temperature from the headwaters to the Lemhi River.

2002 Workload Update

Continue water temperature monitoring.

BLM continued to collect water temperature data on Wimpey Creek in 2002. Data were collected on the mainstem just below the BLM and on the East Fork above the highest diversion. Unfortunately, the thermograph malfunctioned at the mainstem site and no data were collected; however, we would expect temperatures on this creek to be similar to the East Fork. The maximum 7-day average maximum on the East Fork was 10.9° C (51.8° F). This is well below PACFISH standards and in keeping with the cold water temperatures typical for drainages in the area.



Prescribed burn in spring.

All preliminary planning and NEPA work is complete for this project. The burn did not occur in 2002 due to lack of correct prescription conditions. The burn has been rescheduled for spring 2003 conditions permitting.

Continue road maintenance as needed.

No road maintenance was completed in the Wimpey Creek drainage in 2002. The BLM will blade the surface and improve drainage to the West Fork of Wimpey Creek Road in 2003. Impacts to water quality from this road runoff are minimal due to its distance away from the stream channel. The BLM will continue to maintain this road on a three-year rotation schedule or as needed.

Remaining TMDL Workload

Bohannon Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.
- Reevaluate validity of core sampling at BURP site and continue as determined.
- Build exclosure fence on mainstem Bohannon—survey and temporary fence in 2003, permanent fence in 2004.
- Evaluate ways to improve bank stability in the McMurdie Pasture.
- Continue road maintenance—West Fork Wimpey Creek Road scheduled for 2003.
- Continue to monitor the Wimpey Creek diversion ditch for erosion potential into East Fork Bohannon.

Eighteenmile Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.
- Take McNeal core sample at BURP site.
- Continue road maintenance.
- Continue to implement the RMP new travel designations in the WSA.

Geertson Creek

- Determine if fish spawn near the lake outlet.
- Build an exclosure fence at the mouth of the Geertson Canyon and extend Gary Creek pipeline—to be completed in 2003.
- Continue road maintenance as needed.

Kirtley Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.
- Move drift fence on the East Fork to the BLM/State boundary—to be completed in 2004.
- Continue road maintenance—scope road improvements for the Freeman-Kirtley Road in 2003, implement in 2004.

Little Eightmile Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.

McDevitt Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.
- Take McNeal core sample at BURP site.
- Place barriers along sections of road in the Lower Reach (sections 35 & 2).
- Improve drainage off road through the Upper Reach and pull earthen berm back.
- Scope grazing alternatives around Dipping Vat Gully for the entire McDevitt Creek Allotment.
- Continue road maintenance—McDevitt/Baldy Road scheduled for 2003.
- Finish the new exlosure in on McDevitt Creek in the Baldy Basin Allotment between the two private parcels.
- * Conduct a road inventory in the McDevitt Creek watershed (new workload).
- * Grouse-McDevitt timber sale (for long term watershed health)—to be initiated in 2003 (new workload).

Sandy Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.

Wimpey Creek

- Continue water temperature monitoring.
- Prescribed burn in spring 2003, conditions permitting.
- Continue road maintenance as needed.